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A Conference Which the Members of the Commission Said Was Very Satisfactory-The President Welcomes the Delegates-A Dinner at the White House in Their Honor.

WASHINGTON, April 25.-This has been a politics. busy day for the Cuban Commission from the Constitutional Convention. They have been showered with attention by Government officers, and to-night the President gave a dinner in their honor. Not only have they been occupied in receiving social attention, but for three hours they discussed with the Secretary of War and Gen. Wood the different clauses of the Platt amendment. As a result of this discussion it is already apparent that the opposition of the radical delegates is rapidly melting away. Gen. Portuondo, whose opposition to the Platt amendment has been very pronounced, remarked immediately after the conference: "We had a very satisfactory interview. It was very satisfactory." The other delegates made similar remarks. Dr. Tamayo, President of the commission, and Dr. Capote, President of the Constitutional Convention, both declared that the commission was well pleased with the explanation given by Secretary Root of the intentions of the United States toward Cuba as expressed in the Platt amendment,

In one particular the commission has failed in its trip. The commission came to Washington expressly to discuss with the President the Platt amendment and secure from him some interpretation of it. In this they have failed, as the President has delegated to Secretary Root authority to speak for him on that subject and will not himself enter into such a discussion.

Capt. Sawtelle and Lieut. Overton of the army continue to act as military aides to the commission. Shortly before 11 o'clock this morning they escorted the members to the War Department, where they were received by Assistant Secretary of War Sanger, who accompanied them to Secretary Root's office. A conference was then held, lasting nearly an hour, during which general conditions in Cuba were discussed and a programme arranged for a conference on the Platt amendment. The early morning conference was informal and Gen. Wood and the delegates talked rather freely of the economic condition of Cuba-

At about noon Secretary Root, Assistant Secretary Sanger and the Military Aides accompanied the commission to the White House, where Dr. Tamayo and Dr. Capote made brief addresses, which were replied to by the President, who warmly welcomed the delegates and assured them of the friendly intentions of the United States. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the con-

ference began at the War Department, those present being the members of the commission and their interpreter, Gen. Wood and his secretary, Secretary Root, Assistant Secretary Sanger and Capt. Sawtelle and Lieut, Overton. The conference being secret, all who took part in it refused to say anything about it. It can be said, however, that absolutely nothing but the Platt amendment was discussed The different clauses were taken up by

Judge Llorente, Gen. Betancourt and Gen. Portuondo. Questions were freely asked by the Delegates and replied to by the Secretary of War and Gen. Wood. The result was apparent at the close of the meeting, when Gen. Portuondo declared that the interview was very satisfactory.

The principal clause under discussion relates to the consent of Cuba " that the United States may exercise the right to intervene." Secretary Root went into a full and complete explanation of the meaning of this section, pointing out that it is mainly for the preservation of the independence of Cuba that it is necessary. He declared that, in the absence of a recognition by Cuba of the right of the United States to intervene should it be necessary to actively protect Cuba against any foreign Power, the position of the United States

would be weakened.

He thought, therefore, that Cuba should, for her own self-defence, recognize the right of the United States to intervene should it be necessary to do so to prenecessary for the protection of life, prop-erty and individual liberty. He held that it naturally followed that Cuba should per-signers says in part: United States to have coaling or mit the United States to have coaling or naval stations, which would be of great advantage to the United States in the event of being called upon to maintain Cuban independence, or should they be needed for the defence of the United States in the event of war with any foreign nation. He showed how the traditions of tion. He showed how the traditions of the United States were all opposed to the idea of any foreign power securing a foothold in Cuba and how the terms of the ndment were intended to prevent any foreign power from securing control of the island which might thereby threaten

the independence of Cuba.

While the question of the Isle of Pines was touched upon it received but little con-sideration. The discussion ended at about 6 o'clock, and the delegates hurried to the Richmond Hotel, where a reception was tendered them by Gen. Wood, at which Root was present, Secretary Root will give the commission a luncheon to-morrow, and the conference will be coned at another meeting to be held in the War Department. It is expected that the commission will conclude its work at this meeting. If this expectation is fulfilled Gen. Wood will leave to-morrow night for Havana and will be followed in a few days by the members of the commission.

One feature of the visit of Gen. Wood to Washington and his conference with the President is of particular interest to Cuba.

The economic condition of the island was presented by Gen. Wood in very positive terms. He declared to the President that the conditions in the island demanded that something be done toward modifying the duty imposed by the United States on Cuban mports, and he made a formal recommendation that the duty on sugar and tobacco be reduced. His recommendation was made so strongly that it is said the President will urge upon Congress that some legislation be enacted looking to such reduction.

The dinner at the White House to-night The dinner at the White House to-night was a brilliant affair, the following being present: The President, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Attorney-General, the Postmaster-General, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary to the President, Dr. Capote, President of the Cuban Constitutional Convention; Dr. Tamayo, Secretary of State and Governor; Justice Liorente, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Island of Cuba; Gen. Betancourt, Civil Governor dase was argued at great length, because fusioned of the Supreme Court of the Island of Cuba; Gen. Betancourt, Civil Governor of the Province of Matanzas; Gen. Perovince of Matanzas; Gen. Portonedo, Fiscal of the Audiencia of Santiago de Cuba; Gen. Leonard Wood, Gov. Allem of Porto Ricc; Mr. Justice Harlan, Mr. Justice White; Senators Platt (Conn.), Morgan, Foraker, Hanna, Lodge, Depew, Morgan, Foraker, Hanna, Lodge, Depew, Morgan, Foraker, Hanna, Lodge, Depew, Millard and Dietrich: Representatives Grosvenor, Hephurn, H. A. Cooper, Burton, Moody and Adams; the Assistant Sections because to do so they. He diededs, therefore, that Clark and they were accordingly exempted to make the lands were non-occupancy in the office. He diededs, therefore, that Clark and hever perfected his selection, and that as the lands were now admittedly of great the diedes of Adderman, "Soid Mr. Mosen-secretary of War, the Hon. William E. Chandler, Lieut.-Gen. Miles, Gen. Corbin, Gen. S. B. M. Young, Col. Bingham, Lieut.-Gen. Alles, Gen. Corbin, Gen. S. B. M. Young, Col. Bingham, Lieut.-Gen. Miles, Gen. Corbin, Gen. S. B. M. Young, Col. Bingham, Lieut.-Gen. Miles, Gen. Corbin, Gen. S. B. M. Young, Col. Bingham, Lieut.-Gen. Miles, Gen. Corbin, Gen. S. B. M. Young, Col. Bingham, Lieut.-Gen. Miles, Gen. Corbin, Gen. S. B. M. Young, Col. Bingham, Lieut.-Gen. Miles, Gen. Corbin, Gen. S. B. M. Young, Col. Bingham, Lieut.-Gen. Miles, Gen. Corbin, Gen. S. B. M. Young, Col. Bingham, Lieut.-Gen. Miles, Gen. Corbin, Gen. S. B. M. Young, Col. Bingham, Lieut.-Gen. Miles, Gen. Corbin, Gen. S. B. M. Young, Col. Bingham, Lieut.-Gen. Miles, Gen. Corbin, Gen. S. B. M. Young, Col. Bingham, Lieut.-Gen. Miles, Gen. Corbin, Gen. Miles, Gen. Corbin, Gen. S. B. M. Young, Col. Bingham, Lieut.-Gen. Miles, Gen. Gen. MacArthur opposed placing the police with depended upon the department under the civil search the world depended upon the section and the remainder of the lands of the clark's title to the said tworld be independent as the lands was acceptance of the

CUBANS ATTACKED AT HOME. Havana Press Shows Little Confidence Liorente and Portuondo.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. HAVANA, April 25 .- La Lucha says that the esence in Washington of Schores Llorente and Portuondo, "who are irresponsible and incapable," will explain to American statesmen the cause of the extravagances in Cuban

The Diario de la Marina says it hears that the opinions of Senor Portuondo caused long comments in the American press. This, it adds, is a good instance of the old proverb that nobody is a prophet in his own country. The Cuban press generally makes short comments on what Senor Portuondo says.

LONG FIGHT IN A MURDER CASE. Former Congressman Lewis Takes It for the

Fourth Time to the Federal Supreme Court. WASHINGTON, April 25 .- On Monday the Supreme Court of the United States will again take up the case of Charles W. Nordstrom, convicted of murder in the first degree and four times sentenced to be hanged. This case is before the Supreme Court for the fourth time and may come before it again. Nordstrom was sentenced to be hanged in 1891, and for ten years his counsel has been Federal, in which it was possible to obtain a

Nordstrom was convicted of the murder of one Mason, it being alleged that he shot him through a window after a quarrel over some property. The sentence was affirmed by the Supreme Court of the State of Washington. Former Representative James Hamilton Lewis, who was retained indirectly boots which fitted tracks leading to the window through which it was alleged he shot Mason, and was thus forced to contribute testimony against himself, which Mr. Lewis held to be a violation of the Constitution.

The Supreme Court of Washington overruled the contention and the United States Supreme Court affirmed this action. A writ of habeas corpus was then applied for on the ground that the return of the jury was "guilty as charged," and as the prethird and fourth degrees, his client could not be held for more than the lowest degree. namely the fourth. After an adverse decision by the State Supreme Court, he took an appeal to the United States Supreme Court and that body determined that it was a matter for the State courts to decide.

Mr. Lewis then moved that the whole proceedings were illeval on the ground that Nordstrom was a Swedish citizen and, under the "most favored nation" clause treaty. Nordstrom was a Swedish citizen and, under the "most favored nation" clause treaty with Sweden, he was entitled to an indictment by a Grand Jury, he having been tried on a presentment by the District Attorney. On this plea he obtained a stay of execution, but after carrying the case to the Supreme Court again, the Court held that while it was a question which the Swedish Government might well raise, it was not within the province of a subject or his counsel to raise it. There was nothing to be gained by having the Government interfere, as Nordstrom had all the privileges of a citizen of the State of Washington, so that plea was aboutened.

become insane during his imprisonment and could not be hanged. The Judge sent several physicians to see Nordstrom and they reported physicians to see Nordstrom and they reported that he was sane. Tired with the long delay the Judge directed that he be hanged in ten days. Mr. Lewis hurried across the continent to surraganisett Pier and obtained from Justice McKenna of the United States Supreme Court another stay of execution on the ground that under the New York code, which had been adopted by Washington, Nordstrom was entitled to have his sanity examined by a jury and that such an examination had not been made. The Supreme Court of Washington decided against him and this question is, now on appeal to the Secretary Root at the beginning of the conference and briefly explained. The commission was then asked to express freely what they desired to know.

Dr. Tamayo, as chairman of the Commission, was the first to speak, and he was followed in order by President Capote, followed in order by President Capote, it is further claimed that new evidence. took another appeal to the Supreme Court.

It is further claimed that new evidence shows that Mason was killed by his own gun, which presumably stood in a corner of his room, and was not shot through a window, thus disproving the charge of premeditated murder. This may be utilized for another appeal in case those pending are overruled.

The Government is auxious to have both if the first is overruled he may fall back the second, thus prolonging his client's life The nearest approach to this remarkable case is that of Hopt of Utah, whose case was before the United States Supreme Court three and occupied six years. Hopt was

PRAISE FOR GOV. ALLEN. Porto Ricans Commend His Work and Express

a Wish That He Remain With Them. WASHINGTON, April 25.-Gov. Allen of Porto Rico has received an address signed by several hundred business men and a number of committees of the Republican party in the island, congratulating him on the success of his year's administration and expressing their desire that he serve Cuban independence, or should it be remain with them. The address is handsigners says in part:

"We congratulate you upon your year's glorious achievements; we are proud of glorious achievements; we are proud of your administration, we pledge you continued and increased devotion, and we earnestly hope, sir, that you will long remain with us, giving us your advice and assistance, building on this historic and beautiful island the same democratic institutions that have so wondrously blessed the great Republic that gave you birth and training.

"God bless you, your family and your home, and God bless our grand nation—the kind that knows no serfdom, and the land over which floats the noblest emblem of human liberty—the Stars and Stripes.

The President has received, through the Executive Government of Perto Rico and the State Department, a statement from the Federacion Regional, a labor organization having branches throughout the island, in part as follows:

"We stand by the American Administration represented by the Hon Gov Allen and Executive Council, trusting and having confidence in the future, as we know they take a great deal of interest in the welfare and prosperity of the working class.

"We beg of you to let the President know how the workmen here in this island feel and think. Let him know that the workmen of Porto Rico, represented by La Federacion, are confident in his policy, and we are anxious to see Gov. Allen back to show him at his arrival how the people of Porto Rice, who are loyal and progressive, love him and appreciate his work in favor of our Island." your administration, we pledge you continued

confidence in the future, as we know they take a great deal of interest in the welfare and prosperity of the working class.

"We beg of you to let the President know how the workmen here in this island feel and think. Let him know that the workmen of Porto Rico, represented by La Federacion, are confident in his policy, and we are anxious to see Gov. Allen back to show him at his arrival how the people of Porto Rico, who are class to see Gov. Allen back to show him and appreclate his work in favor of our island."

TITLE TO CALIFORNIA'S OIL LANDS.

Secretary Hitchcock Decides Against C. W. Clark and in Faver of the Oil Companies.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Two contests over title to oil lands in the Kern River oil districts of California, which have attracted great attention, were decided to-day by Secretary Hitchcock against C. W. Clark, and in favor of the Kern Oil Company and the Grey Hitchcock against C. W. Clark and in favor of the lands under the law which permits selection of an equal quantity of "vacant public land open to settlement" in lieu of lands already selected by him but subseands already selected by him but subse uently included within a forest reserve quently included within a forest reserve. The oil companies claimed title by location and acquisition under the mining laws. At the hearing given by the Interior Department eminent lawyers of Colifornia represented the respective claimants and the case was argued at great length, because many similar cases now pending by common consent of the contestants depended upon this as a test case.

HERE IS THE C. U. PLATFORM

WITH MUNICIPAL GAS IN AND PRE-VAILING RATE OF WAGES

Days' Labor Plank, Single Tax Plank Touching Unimproved Property, and Untaxed Model Tenement Plank Warmly Debated and Modified-Campaign Committee of 100

By adopting its platform of principles and appointing a Campaign Committee of 100 members the City Convention of the Citizens' Union made itself ready last night for its fight against Tammany Hall. Over the platform there was some dispute among the delegates, but the nominations of the Committee of Seven for members of the Campaign Committee were adopted without a dissenting voice, and it was remarked by of the hard talk during the proceedings which they had been led to expect. The convention was united on most of the planks in the platform and the only dissensions that appeared were caused by the planks regarding the enforcement of the Tenement House law, the enforcement of the tax laws (in which it appeared that the single-taxers had got in their fine work) and those concerning municipal ownership.

There was a very large attendance of the delegates and, although the convention began at 8 o clock and did not adjourn until a quarter past 11, all stayed to the finish.

On the fine was realized by the Committee of Seven, and said that an effort had been made to get men who would unite all factions against Tammany Hall. He said it was realized by the Committee of Seven that the Citizens' Union did not in itself have a majority of votes in the city and that it must have aid in carrying on the campaign from other organizations. One of the delegates from the Twenty-first presented a resolution which was adopted, denouncing the West Street Terminal Rail-tons and calling on Gov. Odell to veto it. The convention adopted a vote of thanks to the chairman and adjourned subject to his call. Here are the platform on which the Citizens' Union enters the municipal campaign and the list of the Committee of Seven was added.

The PLATFORM.

fighting the case in all the courts, State and | delegates and, although the convention be-

he had been criticised in some quarters for having prepared in advance the committees which he was to appoint when the Convention assembled on April 18, he thought that his course had been justified by the fact that it was necessary to give a certain amount of consideration to these matters. Mr. Putnam thought that Chairman R. Fulton Cutting of the City Committee ought to tell the delegates how the arrangements for the convention were made up, and he called on Mr. Cutting to do so. Mr. Cutting said, however, that he had no message to deliver to the delegates and he guessed he wouldn't take up their time, and then A. J. Boulton, the chairman of the Platform Committee, read its report. He said that the platform suggested, which is printed in full below, had the unanimous indorsement of the committee, which had tried to avoid making pledges that it would be impossible for an administration elected on the platform to fulfil.

It was voted to consider the platform in sections, and that part of it down to section F of paragragh 2 was put through with a rush. It e first applause of the evening came when section C of this paragraph was read: Streets tion assembled on April 18, he thought that by the Swedish Government, took up the case | that it was necessary to give a certain amount and claimed that the convicted man had been of consideration to these matters. Mr. compelled against his will to try on a pair of Putnam thought that Chairman R. Fulton T. e first applause of the evening came when section C of this paragraph was read. Streets kept as Waring kept them."

As the committee reported it, section F

section C of this paragraph was read: Streets kept as Waring kept them."

As the committee reported it, section F read as follows:

"Enforcement of the Tenement House laws, and specific encouragement to the building of improved tenements." When this came up J. T. Newcomb of the Twenty-third New York county district moved to strike out everything after the word "laws." Mr. Newcomb said that if the convention adopted the plank as submitted by the committee it would mean that the Union was favor of the exemption from taxa tion of model tenements.

Mr. Boulton was called on to explain what the committee meant by its plank, and he said that the committee believed the Union should go before the people with the promise that for a proper length of time model tenements would be exempted from taxation. When he made this statement there was a chorns of hisses from all parts of the hail.

"We who framed this platform think that we can justify ourselves before the voters of New York on that plank," exclaimed Mr. Newcorn's amendment by a vote of 180 to 137, and as it seemed probable that the delegates would talk all night unless there was some limit set on their speechmaking, all sposches were limited to three minutes.

The wisdom of this rule was shown when section G of the platform was taken up. The committee had drafted a plank which read as follows: "The enforcement of the tax laws in the assessment of unimproved real estate." Fielding L. Marshall arose when this was read and said that he would like to know what it meant. Mr. Boulton replied by saying that unimproved representate under the present administration of the tax laws as not paying its proper share and that it should be taxed in proportion to its value as much as improved property. Several of the delegates smelled a single-tax mouse in this proposition and protested against it. C.C. Mayer of the Twenty-third district made a little speech, in which he adopted we should have another plank providing that the city find tenants to occupy

Some of the delegate shaken a Mr. Mayer's suggestion. Delegate Sikes of the Hifteenth said that the unimproved property should be taxed more in proportion than improved property, and G. W. Thompson of the Tweith Kings district declared that while the law proposed that all property should be assessed equally, it was a matter of fact that unimproved was assessed for only 30 per cent. of its value while improved property was assessed for 60 per cent. Mr. Marshall finally said that he thought the drafters of the platform had brought into it a question which had no business there.

"The intention of this plank," said Mr. Marshall, "is to bring into this contest a que tion which many of us do not understand and on which there is a very great division of opinion. It is a question which ision of opinion. It is a question which no place in the contest and one which cannot decide in the fight which we ar we cannot decide in the hight which we cannot decide in the high which to make " then an amendment to strike out the word "unimproved" was lost, and finally R R Bowker of Kings offered the plank, which was adopted as follows: "The enforcement of the Tax laws by an equal scale of valuation for improved and unimproved real estate."

tate "
Section H of the committee's report read:
"Judicious incrase of direct employment of
labor by the city." Mr. Boulton said that
the cotract system of doing public work
was resposible for most of the corruption

the cotract system of doing public work was resposible for most of the corruption in the municipal government and that when the city did its own work by its own employees the work was done better and cheaper than any other way. Philip J. Mosenthal of the Nineteenth New York district opposed this plank to the utmost.

"This is an attempt to secure votes of day laborers by apromise you cannot carry out," said Mr. Mosenthal "It is an insult to every laboring man in New York if you say he isn't in favor of good government unless he is to get his hands into the pockets of the city. It is putting a formidable engine into the hands of Tammany Hall for which Richard Croker will thank you on election day. It is the motest clap-trap, and vengeance will visit you on the day of election."

Timothy Healey and D. B. Van Vleck spoke in favor of the plank, and Mr. Van Vleck moved to omit the word "judicious." The motion was lost, and then R. Fulton Cutting made a little speech which he closed by say-

Dr. Leverson of Brooklyn wanted to have Dr. Leverson of Brooklyn wanted to have the section calling for adequate ferry, bridge and tunnel communication between the boroughs end with the words "to be owned by the city." There was a long discussion over the two sections referring to municipal ownership, and Henry A. Goulden of Brook-lyn wanted to have them consolidated into this plank:

Johnson. Thereupon the rest of the delegates laughed, but Mr. Freeman read his quotation.
Mr. Marshal said that the plank was entirely too radical.

iaughed, but Mr. Freeman read his quotation.
Mr. Marshal said that the plank was entirely too radical.
D. B. Van Vleek of Brooklyn rose and asked "Who is it that corrupts our city officials?" "Whitney," bawled a man in the back of the hall.
Francis C. Huntington advocated getting one predominant idea and sticking to it. Mr. Goulden's motion was lost. Then Mr. Bowker moved to include transportation line franchises in the paragraph, saying that he wanted to "protest against the Whitney-Brady ownership of the city."
The planks K and L as reported by the committee were adopted, and there was no discussion over any of the other planks, all of which were put through. One of the delegates from the Twenty-first wanted a plank demanding connomy in the city administration, but the delegates didn't want to bother with it. There was a lot of cheering when the platform was adopted as a whole.
Then excrete P. Wheeler reported the names of the Campaign Committee of 100 selected by the Committee of Seven, and said that an effort had been made to get men who would unite all factions against Tammany Hall.

Chairman George Haven Putnam began
the proceedings by announcing that, while he had been criticised in some quarters for

(1.) The government of the city of New York is a disgrace and the men controlling that are using public office for private plunder. They collect tribute:
By bargains with corrupt contractors,
By assessments from officeholders,
By favoritism in taxation.
By blackmail from liquor traffic, gambling

onesty must go.
But this is not enough.
We must have positive benefits for the

small parks.
(f.) Enforcement of Temement House laws.
(g.) The enforcement of the Tax laws by (c.) The enforcement of the Tax laws by an equal scale of valuations for improved and unimproved real estate.

(h.) Judicious increase of direct employment of labor by the city inits public works.

(1) Constitutional laws, by the amendment of the Constitution if necessary, which had been also a functional laws.

ment of the Constitution if necessary, which shall secure to all workmen upon municipal works, whether on the payroll of the city or of contractors, the payment of the prevailing rate of wages for an eight-hour day.

(j) Adequate communications between the boroughs by ferries, bridges and tunnels.

(k) Ownership of our own water supply, and acquisition for just compensation of gas and electric light supplies, to be operated by the city if adequate merit system-safeguards are provided.

(l) Retention by the city of ownership of all its franchises and no leasing of the same, except for short periods, so that the increase in value shall be for the people's benefit.

(m.) Stringent superivision of all corporations using city franchises, so as to insure adequate service at reasonable rates.

All these demands can be met without adding a cent to the city taxes if we can have honesty and economy of administration. It is not the tax rate, but the waste and misuse of the taxes when collected that prevent progress.

COMMITTER OF 100. Manhaitan and The Broni.

MATTHEW BARR, WILLIAM H. HUBRR,
DR. MATTHEW BEATTIR, F. C. HUNTINGTON,
JULIUS BLUMBERG,
HUGH BONNER,
C. C. BURLINGHAM, JOSEPH LAROCQUE, JOSEPH LAROCQUE, MARCUS M. MARKS, FIREDING L. MARSHALL, W. MACFARLANE, JOHN MONKS. JAMES CARROLL,
HUBERT CILIS,
JOHN CLAPLIN,
ARTHUR F. COSBY,
R. FULTON CUTTING,
LEWIS L. DELAPIRLD,
FRANK J. DRIMMOND,
FRANK J. DRIMMOND,
J. VAN V. OLCOTT,
EDWIN C. DUSENBURY,
WILLIAM H. PARRE

EDWN C. DUSENBURY, A BOLPHE OPENHYM, JOHN E. EUSTIS, CHARLES S FAIRCHILD, GEORGE H. PUTNAM, J. HARSEN RHOADES, THOMAS FIZEPATRICE, G. GEORGE E. RIVES, ROBERT W. DEPOREST, W. JAY SCHIEFFELIN, AUSSTEN G. FOX., G. GEORGE E. RIVES, JOHN C. GABLER, ALFRED P. W. SEAMAN, ALFRED P. M. SEAMAN, ALFRED P. M. SEAMAN, ALFRED P. M. SEAMAN, ALFRED P. W. SEAM

A ABRAHAM,
PETER ALTKEN,
FRANK I. BABBOTT,
R. W. BAINBRIDGE,
A J. BOULTON,
R. R. BOWKER,
JOHN C CASSIDY,
JAMES M. CMARCH,
JAMES M. CHURCH,
J. H. DOUGHURTY,
CHARLES J. EDWARDS,
FRANK H. PIELD,
JOHN J. FLYNN,
JOHN J. GALLAUHER,
J. WARREN GREENE,
ABNER S. HAGHT,
T. ELLETT HODGSKIN,
Oueens. Brooklyn.
JOHN D. KIELEY,
HENRY W. MAXWELL,

GEORGE E. BLACKWELL, JAMES A. RENWICK, WILLIAM S. COGSWELL, JACOB RIIS, JOHN MACKIE, RICHMOND LESTER W. CLARK, ARTHUR M. HARRIS.

COMMITTER OF SEVEN. COMMITTER OF SEVEN.

EVERETT P. WHEELER, JAMES B. REYNOLDS,
JOHN W. WEED.
WILLIS L. OGDEN,
TIMOTHY HALEY,
CHARLES H. STRONG.

CIVIL SERVICE IN PHILIPPINES. First annual Report of the Inland Board Received in Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 25 -The War Department has just received from Manila a copy of the first annual report of the Philippine of the first annual report of the Philippine Civil Service Board, consisting of Chief Justice Are Ilano, Frank M. Wiggins and W. Leon Pepperman. The report shows that among the provisions of the civil service in the Philippines is the following. "Disloyalty to the United States of America as the supreme authority in the islands is made a complete disqualification for holding office, and every applicant for admission to the service must before being admitted to examination take the eath of lovalty. A minimum age limit of its years and a maximum of 40 years is imposed and appointments are made upon competitive examinations with a requirement that applicants are required to be tested both in English and Spanish whenever it is necessary." Gen. MacArthur opposed placing the polic

PALSE REPORTS PRINTED ABOUT A SERVICE IN OSHKOSH.

le Was Not Present at Church Ceremonies on Sunday Last, but Preached in Lowell, Mass, -Has Not Defied Bishop Clark-Respects Him as the Church's Presiding Bishop. PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 25.-Bishop Charles C. Grafton of Fond du Lac, Wis., who s stopping at 383 Benefit street, was astonished when he read in yester-

day morning's papers that he had defled Bishop Clark of Rhode Island in a service at Oshkosh, Wis, on Sunday by using the extreme High Church Episcopalian ritual, including the elevation of the Host and incense. There were grounds for his astonishment, the chief being that he has not visited Oshkosh for a month, and that he was in Massachusetts on the day he was said to have conducted this service in Wisconsin.

The Bishop said this morning that he knew nothing of the service at Oshkosh in which some imaginative news writer had found material for a sensation.

"I do not believe," he said, "that it differed in any way from services held at St. Stephen's in this city, or in a number of churches in New York. Bishop Clark and I are on very friendly terms. I have the highest egard for him, and would certainly do noth ng against his wishes in anything over which he had jurisdiction."

"Do you think," he was asked, "that the se of incense and elevation of the Host were made part of the Oshkosh service referred to?"
"I don't know," was the reply. "I was in lassachusetts on Sunday."

Then Bishop Grafton gave the following ormal statement in regard to the news story in question:

"I am so accustomed to misrepresentation and abuse that it has long been my wont o make no reply unless the interests of others lemanded it. You have published an account of a service held by me at Oshkosh, Wis., under the flaming headlines 'Bishop Clark Defied' Let me say that I have been for ome time in the East, and on the Sunday referred to preached at the House of Prayer, Lowell. The story about myself is an entire falsification and like others has proceeded from sources desirous of stirring up strife in the Church. I need not say that for the venerable presiding Bishop I have a very high regard and a personal affection, and should ever conform to any command that came within the scope of his jurisdiction.'

When asked whether there would be any objection so far as he knew in the disseminapeople.
In particular we demand:
(a). Enough room in the schools and enough teachers an extended library system.
(b). A sure and simple supply of water for every part of the city.
(c) Streets kept as Waring kept them.
(d). More public baths open winter and summer, more public lavatories.
(c) More playgrounds for children; more small parks. the facts, but in any event it was annoying to him and possibly injurious to the Church. Bishop Clark of the Diocese of Rhode Island when asked to make a statement regarding the service held at Milwaukee, Wis., on Sunday said: "All that I have done is to disclaim all per-

sonal responsibilities for the changes made in the usual services at the consecration of the Bishop Coadjutor of the Diocese of Fond Du Lac, and this I did on the grounds that the officiating Bishop acted in my place under a ommission authorizing him to consecrate the new Bishop.

"If I had been able to be present personally at the consecration it would have devolved upon me to take charge of the service, with the addition of two other Bishops to assist me. But, as my age and infirmities made it impossible for me to be present, I requested the Bishops of Fond du Lac. Chicago and Milwaukee to officiate on this occasion." In speaking of his authority over the dio-

"I have never claimed any authority in

Consul at Santiago, a note acknowledging the receipt of a photograph of the memorial tablet which the United States Government will place on the residence of Consul Ramaden will place on the residence of Consul Ramsden in Santiago in appreciation of his kindness to Naval Constructor Hobson and the men of the Merrimac when they were prisoners of the Spanish. Mrs. Ramsden's letter is dated Santiago, April 17. She says:

That it was my husband's good fortune to be in a position in 1898 to be of even some assistance to his fellow beings of any race is a source of much satisfaction to me, and it gives me sincere pleasure to know that his name may be remembered by that splendid epartment of your government, the United department of your government, the United States Navy."

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, April 25,-These army orders have been issued:

Contract Surgeon George P. Heard, from Birmingham to Fort McPherson
Leave of absence for one month granted Major Thomas F. Davis, Fliteenth Infantry,
Capt. Herbert N. Royden, Twenty-third Infantry, and Capt. Herbert N. Royden, Twenty-third Infantry, and Capt. Histon Vaughan, assistant surgeon, recently appointed from the Department of Cuba to San Francisco for transportation to Manila.

A board of officers to consist of Frig. Gen. James M. Bell, Major Henry A. Greene, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Capt. Arthur B. Foster, Nineteenth Infantry, to meet in this city for the examination of papers pertaining to the examination by the boards convened at various points of candidates for appointment as Lieutenants in the army.

These naval orders have been issued: These naval orders have been issued:

Lieutenant-Commander B. O. Scott, to duty as aspector of Ordnance. Cramps' shipyard, Philadel-Cadet H. K. Cage, from the Bancroft to the Allidiance.
Assistant Paymaster C. Morris, Jr., to additional Assistant Paymaser C. Morris, vi., to additional duty as general storekeeper at naval station Tutuila, Samoa.

These changes among officers on the Asiatic station have been made. Surgeon Will F. Arnold, from These changes among officers on the Asiatic station have been made. Surgeon Will F. Arnold, from the Olongapo station to the New Orleans; Surgeon Charles F. Stokes, to Cavite station; Lieut. Albert P. Moritz, from the Brutus, invalided to Mare Island Hospital; Commander Ebenezer S. Prime, from command the Commander Ebenezer S. Prime, from command the Petrel to command the Wilmington; Medical Inspector Franklin Rogers, to the Brooklyn as surgeon of the fleet; Lieut. Horace G. MacFarland, to the Isla de Cuba; Capt. John F. Merry, to Honolulu station; Lieut. Alberta M. Beecher, to Bureau of Equipment; Lieut. Alberta M. Beecher, to Bureau of Equipment; Lieut. Alberta M. Beecher, to Bureau of Equipment; Lieut. Alberta L. Nerton, from the Manila to home; Caset William B. Ferguson, from the Frolte to the Oregon; Cadet Frank O. Branch, from Yokohama Hospital to Hong Kong for examination, then to the Kentucky.



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MAYOR SOUGHT REFUGE IN JAIL. His Brother Chased HimWith a Shotgun-Moh Chased the Brother Out of Town.

CORYDON, Ind , April 25 .- The Booker boys, Henry and William, were formerly citizens of New Albany, William once having been Mayor of the city. Later William Booker moved to Corvdon and soon he was chosen Mayor. Henry Booker, who still lived in New Albany, came to Corydon to see his brother about a small debt. The visitor called at the Mayor's house and was ushered in. The argument hinged on a matter of five cents. Suddenly the Mayor emerged from his own house running. His brother Henry was after him. Henry carried a shotgun.

"I'll get you," he shouted, as they swung into the street, with William Booker headed for the jail. In all well regulated Indiana towns in time of trouble the Mayor's place is in jail. It was a time of trouble in Corydon. It was two squares to the jail, but William Booker, a zealous official, beat trouble there by half a block. When Henry Booker arrived his brother was behind the bars. Then Henry Booker stopped to glance about him. He did not stay long. The city officials had begun to gather. A mob was coming down the street, and some of them had guns. The county line is about a mile from the jail. In the second chase Henry Booker was front man, the Sheriff and angry citizens the pursuers. Again the front man won. He was over the line before the others could get in shotgun range Then his brother William came out of jail

Has Been in Minturn Hospital a Week and Is a Pretty Sick Man. William Dalton, Commissioner of Water

COMR. DALTON HAS DIPHTHERIA.

Supply and Tammany leader of the Eleventh Assembly district, is ill in the Minturn Hospital for contagious diseases, at the foot of East Sixteenth street with diphtheria He was taken ill on March 7, and was confined to his home at 421 West Thirty-fourth street with rheumatism and kidney trouble A week ago symptoms of diphtheria de-veloped and he was removed to the Minturn Hospital. It was said last night that he was a pretty sick man.

Mr. Daiton is 49 years old and was born in this city. Before he went into politics he was first a carpenter and then a butcher.

laws was not paying its proper share that it should be taxed in proportion to yalue as much as improved property. All the city greater control by the boroughs over this proposition and protested instit. C.C. Mayor of the Twenty-third rict made a little speech, in which he city. greater control by the boroughs and liberal administration which shall project all citizens in the exercise of their made a little speech, in which he city. greater control by the boroughs over their purely local affairs, and a reason the city. greater control by the boroughs over their purely local affairs, and a reason the city. greater control by the boroughs over their purely local affairs, and a reason to the city. greater control by the boroughs over their purely local affairs, and a reason to the city. greater control by the boroughs over their purely local affairs, and a reason to the city. greater control by the boroughs over their purely local affairs, and a reason to the city. greater control by the boroughs over their purely local affairs, and a reason to the city. greater control by the boroughs over their purely local affairs, and a reason to the city. greater control by the boroughs over their purely local affairs, and a reason to the city. greater control by the boroughs over their purely local affairs, and a reason the city. greater control by the boroughs over their purely local affairs, and a reason the city. greater control by the boroughs over their purely local affairs, and a reason the city. greater control by the boroughs over their purely local affairs, and a reason the city. Greater the city greater control by the boroughs over their purely local affairs, and a reason the city. Greater the city greater control by the boroughs over their purely local affairs, and a reason the city. Greater the city greater control by the boroughs over their purely local affairs, and a reason the city greater control by the boroughs over their purely local affairs, and a reason the city greater control by the boroughs over their p

the Army.

WASHINGTON, April 25 .- The President to-day made the following appointments: State-Gordon Paddock of New York to be Secretary of the legation at Seoul, Corea; Courtlands K. Bolles of Pennsylvania, to be Consul at Kiel, Germany; Charles M. Diokinson, to be agent of the United States at Sofia, Bulgaria.

Justice-Andrew M. J. Cochran of Kentucky, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Kentucky: James H. Tinsley of Kentucky, to be Attorney of the United States for the Eastern District of Kentucky: S. G. Sharp of Kentucky, to be Marshal of the United States for the Eastern District of Kentucky. War-To be Colonel of Infantry, J. Milton

Thompson: to be Lieutenant-Colonel of In-

fantry, Albert T. Myer; to be Captains of Infantry, Robert H Allen, William F. Creary, Oscar J. Charles, Howard W. Franch, Louis H. Basp, Edward T. Hartmann, Walter S. McBroom, Thomas A. Pearce, Dwight W. Ryther, Benjamin T. Simmons, Girard Sturtevant, Anton Springer, Lawrence B. Simonds, Frederick B. Shaw, Frank B. Watson; to be Second Lieutenants of Infantry, William S. Barriger, Edward Gottlieb, Sylvester C. Loring, Joseph I. McMullen, Robert G. Peck, To be First Lieutenants in the Artillery Corps; Carroll F. Armistead, Percy P. Bishop, Ralph P. Brown, Winfred B. Carr, William R. Doores, Joseph B. Douglas, John C. Goodfellow, William F. Hase, Henry J. Hatch, James F. Howell, Peter C. Hains, Jr., Harrison Hall, Edward Kimmel, Robert H. C. Kelton, David McCoach, James B. Mitchell, Hudson T. Patten, Frederick W. Phisterer, John R. Proctor, Jr., Wright Smith, William F. Stewart, Jr., Alfred A. Starbird and Elmer J. Wallace: to be Second Lieutenants of Cavalry: John T. Donnelly, William C. Gardenhire, James M. Jewell, Paul B. MacLane, Charles R. Mayo and Elwson Warren.

To be Capt albs in the Signal Corps: William Mitchell, Mack K. Cunningham, Henry W. Stamford: to be Quartermaster with the rank of Major, James B. Alshire; to be Surgeon of Volunteers with the rank of Major, James B. Alshire; to be Surgeon of Volunteers with the rank of Major, James B. Alshire; to be Surgeon of Volunteers with the rank of Major, James B. Alshire; to be Surgeon of Volunteers with rank of Captain, Percy L. Jones, Samuel T. Weirlek.

Charles C. How to be Second Lieutenant Twenty-sixth Volunteer Infantry: Charles C. Scudamore, to be Indian agent at Lower Brule Agency, South Dakota.

Postrusters—New Yerk: Ellicottylle, William G. Laidlaw: Hastinga-upon-Hudson, Frederick Gorlich. Pensylvania: Coraopolis, David K. Clever, McKee's Rocks, Charles Sutter: Roaring Spring, Charles W. Zook, Rhode Island: Providence, Clinton D. Sellew. Oscar J. Charles, Howard W. Franch, Louis H. Basp, Edward T. Hartmann, Walter S

WOMAN HELD FOR THE GRAND JURY. Mrs. Craddock of Denver Accused of Disposing of Obscene Literature in Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 25 -Judge Scott in the police court to-day held Mrs. Ida C. Craddock of Denver, Col., for the action of the dock of Denver, Col., for the action of the Grand Jury on the charge of disposing of obscene literature. Her bond was fixed at \$300. The woman made an ejoquent plea in her own behalf, saying that Washington society needed purification and that the literature was circulated to help her cause as a missionary. The court held that while Mrs. Craddock might have good motives in the distribution of the literature, yet under the law it is illegal.

Treasury Purchases \$63,000 Worth of Bonds. WASHINGTON, April 25. - The Secretary of the Treasury to-day purchased from Cin-

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The Will, Disposing of an Estate of \$15,000,-000. Admitted to Probate. WRITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 25 .- The decree of Surrogate Silkman, admitting to probate

the will of James Jennings McComb, who left an estate of \$15,000,000, was signed in the Surrogate's Court at White Plains to-day. No objections were filed and this final disposition of the document ends all talk of a contest over it or the codicil referring to Miss Fannie McComb, his daughter, which provided that if she married Mr. Louis Herzog her share in the estate should be an annuity of \$15,000 a year. The affidavits of Mary Estler McComb, the widow, Jennings Scott McComb and Granville W. Garth, who are to serve as executrix and executors of the estate, respectively, were also made a part of the papers.

It now seems definitely settled that the report that Miss Fannie McCom, was married report that Miss Fannie McCom, was married to Mr. Herzog over a year ago was unfounded.

for information of interest concerning real estate in New Jersey -Adv.



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